Oriya

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 1)

ප	a	Są i	ī
8	ā	8	į
Q	i	4	ě
ଣ	ĭ	ব	ai
ଭ	u	é	0
ଭ	ū	®	au
۵	r		

Consonants (see Note 2)

Gutturals		Palata	Palatals		Cerebrals		Dentals	
ଫ ଷ ସ ସ <i>ଓ</i>	ka kha ga gha ṅa	0 4 B 4 B	ca cha ja jha ña	ර් ට ම ද අ	ṭa ṭha ḍa ḍha ṇa	ତ ଅ ବ ଧ ଦ	ta tha da dha na	
Labials		Semivowels		Sibilan	Sibilants		Aspirate	
ଟ ଫ ବ ବ ଭ ମ	pa pha ba bha ma	ନ ଫ୍ଟେଟ ନେନ	ya ya ra la la ba (see N	ଶ ପ୍ର Note 3)	śa sha sa	ହ	ha	
Anusvi (see N		Bisarg	a	Candra (anunā. (see No	sika)	Abag (see	raha Note 6)	
å	m	8	<u></u>		ň, m	{	, (apostrophe))

Notes

- Only the vowel forms that appear at the beginning of a syllable are listed; the forms used for vowels following a consonant can be found in grammars; no distinction between the two is made in transliteration.
- 2. The vowel a is implicit after all consonants and consonant clusters and is supplied in transliteration, with the following exceptions:
 - (a) when another vowel is indicated by its appropriate sign; and
 - (b) when the absence of any vowel is indicated by the subscript sign (,) called hasanta.
- 3. Q is used both as a labial and as a semivowel. When it occurs as the second consonant of a consonant cluster, it is transliterated va. When Q is doubled, it is transliterated bba.
- 4. Exception: Anusvāra is transliterated by:
 - \dot{n} before gutturals,
 - \bar{n} before palatals,
 - n before cerebrals,
 - n before dentals, and
 - m before labials.
- Candrabindu before gutteral, palatal, cerebral, and dental occlusives is transliterated ñ.
 Before labials, sibilants, semivowels, the aspirate, vowels, and in final position it is transliterated ñ.
- 6. When doubled, abagraha is transliterated by two apostrophes (").

SPECIAL CHARACTERS AND CHARACTER MODIFIERS IN ROMANIZATION

Special character	Name	USMARC hexadecimal code
,	apostrophe	27
Character modifiers	Name	USMARC hexadecimal code
Ó	acute	E2
Õ	tilde	E4
ō	macron	E5
Ġ	dot above	E7
Ö	candrabindu	EF
Ō	dot below	F2
Ĉ	circle below	F4